THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 3035. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. Price Five Cents

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Foot and Mouth Disease Discussed by the Senate.

The House Refuse to Start a Civil Pension List.

Action in the Lasker Matter--McKenzie's Retirement.

The Lasker Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 14. The sub committee of the house foreign affairs committee, to whom the Hiscock resolutions on the Lasker matter was referred, at a meeting to-day adopted a substitute for the resolutions and prepared a report to accompany the substitute. At a meeting of the full committee the substitute resolutions and report of the sub committee were laid before the members. Considerable discussion followed, as the result of which the report was referred back to the sub committee with suggestions as to certain changes, the full committee deemed judicious to have made. Another meeting of the subcommittee will be held to-morrow, at which the report will be amended in conformity with the suggestions of the full committee, following which it will probably be adopted by the full committee and with substitute resolutions reach the house on Monday next. The sentiments which will be expressed in the report of the sub-committee are that the house of representatives had the right to adopt and transmit to the German reichstag resolutions expressing its opinion of the character and abilities of the deceased German statesman.

Newspaper Copyrights.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Henry Watterson appeared before the joint committee on library this morning and made an argument in support of the newspaper copyright bill. Mr. Watterson said misapprehension in regard to the scope of the bill had grown out of the fact that the original draft provided for exclusiveness in published matter for a period of forty-eight hours, which time was subsequently reduced to twenty-four hours. Both terms were impracticable and unnecessary, Watterson said, and presented a bill granting copyright for eight hours, all that was sought by the promoters of the measure. Its object was simply to prevent printing of news in a concurrent publication. He illustrated the purpose of the bill and the evil it was designed to correct by numerous examples. He said it did not act as a bar to the reproduction by afternoon papers of matter which appeared in morning papers and could not affect what is known as the country press.

McKenzie's Mental Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 14. The board which met recently at the Bloomingdale asylum to examine Gen. McKenzie for retirement has submitted a report to the war department. The board finds Gen. McKenzie is incapacitated and that his incapacity resulted from service. His retirement therefore follows.

XI VIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 14. The morning hour was dispensed with on motion of Townshend, who moved that the postoffice appropriation bill be taken up. The motion was lost and the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

A bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to Septimina Randolph Meikleham, sole surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, was taken up and favorably reported. As the clerk was reading the majority report, complimentary to Jefferson, Belford asked, "What in the name of God is the use of reading such a report as that?"

"Order!" cried O'Neil, of Pennsylvania.

The minority report of the committee opposed the bill on the ground that it provides for granting a "civil" pension, Jefferson's services being civil instead of military. This report, while asserting that it is "a disgrace to the people that this good old lady should be in want," yet contends that congress has no authority to vote money for charity. The minority argue that if a pension be granted it would be only a short time before efforts would be made to pension living children and grand children of all the presidents.

Robinson thought there was an inconsistency in members voting many thousand dollars to widows of presidents and refusing to grant a small pension to the grand-daughter of Jefferson. He (Robinson) would rather have his name recorded in favor of this bill than in favor of any paper since the declaration of independence.

Hewitt of Alabama declared that the speech of the gentleman from New York was a condemnation of Thomas Jefferson and Jefferson's political career. It was the condemnation of every line Jefferson ever wrote on political matters. He argued against the constitutionality of the pending measure.

Matson viewed the proposition from the standpoint of expediency and warned the house of the dangerous precedent it would set by the adoption of a measure which was the beginning of a civil pension list.

Wolford said the proposition to pension the grand-daughter of Thos. Jefferson was not unconstitutional. If it were it was unconstitutional to donate $500,000 for the relief of flood sufferers. He trusted the house would not demonstrate to-day the truth of the saying that republics were ungrateful. He was as much in favor of a civil pension list as a military pension list, provided the service rendered was as good, as great and did as much for the country.

Robinson, of New York, closed the debate by an appeal to the house not to draw a line across the face of Thomas Jefferson.

On motion of Hewitt, of Alabama, the enacting clause was stricken out, 129 to 60.

The committee rose and the house ratified its action.

The speaker announced the appointment of Keifer, Forney and Hills, conferees on the reports of the house on the military academy appropriation bill.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war asking an appropriation of $290,000 for the erection in San Francisco of additional buildings for headquarters of the military division of the Pacific. Referred.

The house took a recess until 7.30. The evening session will be for the consideration of pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed 22 pension bills and adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.

Brown introduced a bill to reduce postage on mailable matter of the second class. Referred.

Plumb called up the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease. Plumb said it was a very serious disease, and it did not affect the state of Kansas merely but all the states. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from the governor of Kansas urging the importance of immediate action.

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the clause which provides for the money to be expended in co operation with the authorities of Kansas, as the disease was apt to spread to other states and affect swine and other animals. The people of Illinois and other states were becoming alarmed at the spread of the disease and the appropriation should not be confined to Kansas.

Cullom thought the amount should be $50,000, and the resolution passed at once.

Williams thought it would be better to take up the bill relating to contagious diseases of cattle generally, which had been already introduced in the senate, and so treat the subject as a whole.

Plumb said he had only one objection: That notice had been given of a protracted debate to come on the general bill and it was to avoid inevitable loss and damage which would result from delay that in the face of pressing and urgent necessity for immediate action he had introduced the present measure. He had no objection to the amendment offered by Sherman.

Coke moved an amendment striking out the word Kansas and inserting "with the consent of the authorities," so as to secure to each state the same right to exercise its own jurisdiction in the matter if they preferred to do so. The original measure would confine the aid to Kansas alone and Sherman's amendment would give the commissioner of agriculture absolute authority to act independently of state authorities and even in despite of them.

Butler read a telegram to show that the governor of a western state had been asked to establish a quarantine against Kansas cattle, and it was thought he would do so. Butler inquired why the governor of Kansas could not do the same thing.

Plumb replied that he could, but what sort of spectacle would it be for the governor of a state to establish quarantine against the entire commerce in cattle. It was not a question of quarantining against cattle coming to Kansas to remain there but to their passing through the state. Unless systematic action by the general government should be promptly taken wherever these diseased cattle were marketed there would be incalculable and unavoidable loss. The disease was spreading through many states and cattle were going into and out of many states, and action by the states singly would not reach the evil.

Cullom, speaking for Illinois, said the people of that state had dealt with contagious diseases heretofore occurring within its borders and had done so successfully. He was not therefore asking anything specially for Illinois; but the disease now raging among cattle was spreading all over the country and involved largely the question of inter-state commerce. He believed if the general government had taken prompt measures in the early stage of the epizootic it would have saved many millions of dollars and saved an immense amount of inconvenience and suffering. Cattle were constantly passing in and out of the states affected and many states were growing rapidly affected.

Sherman hoped the senator from Kansas (Plumb) would wait a short time till the pleuro-pneumonia bill should be reported from the committee. This foot and mouth disease had come to the United States from Europe and was an exceedingly serious disease and threatened to spread over the whole country. Sherman read a letter from excellent authority on the subject to show that this disease was much more destructive than pleuro-pneumonia and urging total suspension of importation of cattle for the present. If this is the veritable foot and mouth disease that had destroyed so many cattle in Europe it was the most unfortunate bad occurred to the cattle interests of the country. This was a national and not a local question. If it had been he would not favor action by the general government with regard to it. It was a foreign importation and should be dealt with broadly, and he favored national action with regard to it. He thought it would be best to wait until the senate should take up the general bill called the pleuro-pneumonia bill and act promptly on that.

Vest favored the passage of a measure which, while accomplishing the purpose in view, would respect the wishes of the people of the state.

Garland defended the constitutionality of the measure. He referred to national aid extended in the case of the Chicago fire; in the case of distress caused by locusts, and a number of other instances.

Maxey said the power to appropriate $25,000 to investigate a disease in Kansas or elsewhere is one thing, but power to appropriate money for killing cattle is another. You could not deprive the citizens of states of their property without due process of law. Believing the resolution did not bring the question within proper constitutional limits he would vote against it.

Coke quoted from Cooley on constitutional limitations to show the national government could not assume any supervision or police authority in a state, and the power proposed to be given the commissioner of agriculture of dealing with diseased cattle in the state of Kansas was one wholly and entirely residing in the authorities of that state. He wanted to see an amendment providing for the co-operation of the authorities of the state of Kansas, so the rights of the people of the state should be preserved.

Ingalls was afraid that eventually the senate would be called upon to make a large appropriation to extirpate the foot and mouth disease from the democratic party [laughter], for that party never opened its mouth without putting its foot in it. [Renewed laughter.] The doctrine of state rights and state sovereignty is said to be hard, but I think it is moribund, and in the course of time will be dead. He thought the danger now largely under control, but although the people of Kansas had taken precautions congress was not thereby relieved from taking into consideration the propriety of associating itself with the state. A large number of cattle in Kansas were not owned by its people. They were transitory herds and it would be obviously unjust to compel the people of Kansas to pay all the expenses attending the stamping out of a disease that became widespread among the cattle.

Williams congratulated Ingalls on his change of mind with regard to this subject within the last three years. Ingalls had at one time opposed a bill of Williams with great violence, having come down upon him "like a thousand of brick." [Laughter.] He was glad the senator saw the importance of this measure.

Ingalls replied that there were two classes of men who never changed their minds, namely, dead men and fools, in neither of which class would Ingalls permit himself to be included.

Hoar moved to postpone consideration of the resolution one week.

Harris moved to postpone indefinitely.

Conger favored the resolution. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, he said, had been appropriated on exactly the same principle that was involved here. He did not wonder a feeling of distrust was growing up among farmers and stock owners of the country where every bill for the protection of agricultural interests was met here either with sneers or frowns. Congress was over-spreading the country while senators were standing here showing exactly what the constitution meant and did not mean.

Bayard did not think it within the power of congress to enter the states and take the lives of diseased cattle and pay for such taking.

The vice president announced that he would be compelled to absent himself several days next week, and if there was no objection he would designate Sherman to perform the duties of the chair. There being no objection the designation was made.

Adjourned until Monday.

Murderers Executed.

ST. LOUIS, March 14. Matt Lewis, colored, was hanged here early this morning for the murder of his wife in October '76. Lewis quarreled with her, cut her throat in a fit of jealousy, escaped but was arrested afterwards. He has been in jail seven years, during which he had four trials. He was sentenced to be hung September 6, '78; again convicted on November 20, '79 and February 14, '82, but got a new trial each time. He was convicted the last time on February 14, '83, on which conviction he was hanged to-day, after appeal in vain to both the supreme court and the governor. Lewis passed a quiet night and was attended this morning by Rev. Smith Claiborne, colored, of the Zion church. The execution was without event. After the post mortem the body was turned over to friends, and public funeral services will be held in Claiborne's church.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A Times-Star's Somerset, Ky., special says: Frank Slagle, convicted of murder last year of two men named Adair for the purpose of robbery, was hanged to-day. He spent a sleepless night. His face this morning showed a picture of agonizing distress. He professed conversion last night and denied that he did the murder, but said he saw it done and shared the proceeds. He would tell who were his accomplices. The drop fell at 1.17 p. m. He died without a struggle. The mother of the murdered men was the only woman who witnessed the execution.

Slagel was hung for committing three most atrocious murders near Point Burnside, Pulaski county, Sunday night, August 12th, '83. James Nixon, of Ludlow, had a gang of seventy men at work in a camp getting out ties for the Cincinnati Southern railway. Four of them, James Adair, John Adair, John Slagel and Clayburne, were bunking together. At night Slagel arose after his companions were all asleep, took an ax and deliberately crushed in his comrades' skulls and rifled their pockets. Slagel riddled the bodies with bullets after murder, then threw the bodies of the two Adairs over a cliff one hundred feet and was about to throw that of Clayburne over the same place when he was frightened away. Claybrne lived long enough to mention Slagel's name and give a clew to the murderer.

The Markets.

BOSTON, March 14.—Wool in moderate demand; unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Money easy 1½ to 2; prime paper 4 to 5½; sterling exchange steady 4 87, demand 4.89½; governments steady; railways strong; state securities quiet. The result of to-day's trading in the stock market was that out of 50 stocks most actively dealt in 21 were higher than at the close last night; 4 lower and 5 unchanged. The changes are fractional and insignificant. The market closed strong at the best figures of the day. Transactions 217,000.

Mining market active, generally weak. The special feature was Standard Consolidated, which declined to 3.50 on reports of unfavorable development and rumors of suspension of dividends. Bruce was exceptionally strong and advanced from 28 to 35 cents. Chrysolite declined to 15 and Harlem to 25. Iron Silver weak at 1.30; Hall Anderson strong at 1.20 to 1.30; Eureka at 3.80; Little Chief steady at 50; Bonanza King 10; Amie 10 and Robinson 35.

58	101	41	123½
Adams Express	139	American Express	98
C. B. & Q.	122½	Erie	34
D. & H. C.	117½	Preferred	80
C. P.	58½	N. Y. C.	119½
Missouri Pacific	91½	U. P.	78½
Northwestern	118½	Wells Fargo	110
Preferred	141½	Quicksilver	5
Texas Pacific	19½	Preferred	24
U. S. Express	59	Homestake	8½
W. U. T.	75½	Sutro	15
Ontario	29	Northern Pacific	21½
Iron Silver	125	Preferred	46½

A Broken Levee.

BATON ROUGE, March 14.—The governor received a telegram from Bayou Sara to-night reporting that the Grand levee gave way at six this afternoon. The dispatch says all is gone.

The levee protected probably the richest sugar producing section of the state. The water will overflow the greater part of Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge parishes and portions of Iberville and Assumption, including the Bayou Grosse Tete section. The levee was built by the state last year at a cost of $67,000.

THE VIRGINIA HORROR.

Details of the Fire Damp Disaster in the Pocahontas Mines.

Fearful Force of the Explosion--The Mine on Fire.

Foot and Mouth Disease Appears in Iowa and Missouri.

The Coal Mine Horror.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14. The general assembly to-day, in view of the awful coal mine disaster at Pocahontas and the likelihood of great destitution of families of victims, adopted a joint resolution authorizing the government to ascertain the approximate amount of money necessary to relieve immediate wants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Directors of the Southwest Virginia Improvement company, owners of the mine at Pocahontas, Va., have adopted resolutions authorizing the superintendents of the mines to take all necessary means to ameliorate the sufferings of the wounded and furnish food and clothing to families of the dead and injured. The introduction of electric lights in the mines to guard against a repetition of the disaster is being considered.

The following dispatch from the superintendent of the mine has been received: "We make a desperate attempt to get in to-night; have a temporary fan up. Indications are the mine is on fire; will know in a few hours and if found to be the case will seal all the openings at once and fill the mine with steam; have five boilers placed ready and steam pipe will be on hand by 11 p. m. No lives were saved. No one can live in the atmosphere inside. The railroad company are giving me every assistance; have also physicians. I have wired the superintendent at Midlothian for advice and help. He is on his way in a special with 17 men. My men are nearly played out, chiefly from the effects of after-damp.

A later dispatch from the superintendent says: "Two expert mining engineers arrived this morning and agreed that the bodies could not be recovered unless the mine could be sealed and the fire smothered."

CENTRAL, Va., March 14.—News of the frightful explosion in the Pocahontas coal mine spread rapidly throughout the surrounding section, and to-day crowds have been flocking to the scene of the disaster. A visit to the mines this morning presented a spectacle which baffles all description. From mountain peak to mountain base were evidences of the frightful havoc wrought by the explosion. Hill sides in every direction were strewn with debris. The very trees on the mountain sides that have withstood the storms of ages were shriven, torn and blasted and their branches scattered in every direction. Portions of the wreck were blown clear over the mountain ridge. The blackened and rent overcoat of a dead miner was picked up in a gulch nearly half a mile away. All laborers' shanties in the vicinity were more or less wrecked and those in the line of the mine approaches completely demolished. The windows in the house of a farmer two miles off were broken. Gulches in front of the mines are filled with wreckage. The Pocahontas mines embrace a distance of twenty-five miles in chambers and galleries. There are five entrances, all filled with foul air, which renders recovery of dead bodies impossible. The farthest entry effected was by the Hungarian whose son was buried in the mines. Nearly crazy with grief he could not be restrained and penetrated to a considerable distance but was eventually forced to retire. He reported seeing a number of bodies in one chamber, torn and mangled beyond semblance of recognition. The mines will remain sealed for at least two weeks and perhaps longer. Most of the miners killed were unmarried. The night force was mainly composed of the youngest and most vigorous men. Hampton, night foreman, leaves an invalid wife and several children. One of the young men killed was the only son of a widow, whose husband perished in the mines several weeks ago. Physicians sent from Lynchburg have returned and only mining engineers and press representatives remain on guard to-night.

The generally accepted explanation of the explosion is that it was occasioned by fire damp. Some claim, what has always been contradicted by mine officials, that there is gas in the Pocahontas coal and that the explosion was caused by the miners striking a gas fissure. On the contrary experienced engineers say they have never known a case of explosion from striking gas fissures in a mine above water level, as is the case with the Pocahontas. Those who contend for the first-mentioned theory cite the instance of the recent killing of two men in the Pocahontas mine as alleged from the effects of a gas explosion. The men were blasting and after the charge had been fixed retired beyond a ledge where they would be safe from flying debris, but both were killed and it is believed by gas.

The Foot and Mouth Disease.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—A Times Jefferson City special says: State Auditor Walker received a letter dated yesterday from Thos. C. Campbell, of Kirksville, Adair county, in northeastern Missouri, stating that the foot and mouth disease had appeared among the cattle of that vicinity.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Advices received here to-day are to the effect that the foot and mouth disease has appeared near Wapella, Louisa county, Iowa.

ENTERTAINMENT

By the Hare's Foot Dramatic Club.

A fair sized audience was present last evening at the entertainment given by the Hare's Foot Dramatic club. It is the misfortune of some of our pleasure seekers not to know that we have local talent that can give a much more pleasing entertainment than most of the traveling companies that come to the opera house and hence the opera house was not as full as it should have been. It is a matter of congratulation to the city that we have such a club that can give us an occasional evening of unalloyed pleasure and that we are not dependent on every traveling show that confounds vulgarity with wit. The leading parts last night were taken by those who already had an introduction to the public in the latter part of February. The words of commendation given in the notice then can be repeated with still greater emphasis now. There was the improvement that comes from practice and experience, and the acting was more even and sympathetic.

The charming bit of comedy "Sweethearts" by Gilbert was presented in a very effective way. The character of Miss Jennie Northcott demands versatile talent, but Miss Strettell was fully equal to it. The young lady with piquant manner was not less successfully impersonated than the sweet dignity of the elderly lady who had been chastened by sorrow. Gilbert's humor is always nice and was given with the artistic feeling and sense that it requires. Dr. Solly, as Mr. Harry Spreadbrow, gave a good representation of his character. In the second scene, he completely captured the audience, and gave a very finished representation of the character. Mr. Kensington, as the gardener, showed perfect command, not only of his character, but of the stage effects and dispelled the idea at the outset that we were looking at an amateur performance. Miss Evans, as the maid of Miss Northcott, had a too brief part and gave us one of the prettiest scenes of the whole evening. The whole play was presented in a smooth, artistic manner and was justly deserving of the enthusiastic applause it received.

The second play, "The Family Failing," was an uproarious farce, which gave great pleasure to the audience. Miss Strettell again appeared in a totally different character and gave a very realistic representation of the "family failing." In the minuet she was extremely graceful and charming. Dr. Solly in "Cut off with a Shilling" made a great hit, but he was equally successful as Sir Sampson Stillman and elicited continuous applause. Mr. Mallon as Lord Gawky, had a capital part and made the most of it. His instantly on his appearance provoked the laughter of the audience and never failed to secure the applause his splendid acting deserved. Mr. Kensington deserves also high praise and showed happy facility for facial expression. Both Mr. Parsons and Mr. Hamp had minor parts, but sustained the even quality of the acting.

The costuming was appropriate and effective. The stage was admirably arranged and the plays were excellently put on, showing intelligent care and attention in the least details. We trust that our praise will not be considered merely formal as is sometimes the case with local performances. We have simply recognized merit. We hope for future entertainments by this dramatic club with much better patronage.

"SAND."

President Sewell's Lecture Last Night at the M. E. Church.

Considering the strong attraction at the opera house last night President Sewell, of the State University, had a very good audience to hear his lecture on "Sand" at the First M. E. church last evening. His lecture abounded with scientific information, practical knowledge and in fact attributed more usefulness to that little particle "Sand" than the majority of people would ever think of.

He first showed that sand was one of the ingredients of the earth, it was small but full of grit. It was also large and composed one-half of the solid earth.

It abounds in our rocks and in more than 250 of our mineral specimens. Mr. Sewell showed to what an extent sand had been used in the manufacture of glass, and illustrated what results glass had had on the scientific operations of the world.

Sand, he said, existed in various forms in flint, asbestos, quartz, amethyst, and in many other compositions of both earth and water. Glass as a lens, is marvelous, look at the telescope, microscope, spectroscope, and other scientific instruments and their practical value to the world. Sand gives vision to aged, it guides the mariner and gives you photographs of departed friends. "What," said the speaker, "Would a home be without glass?"

Throughout the speaker's lecture abounded with good practical knowledge and was well received.

The house committee on Indian affairs has directed favorable report made on the bill for the sale of Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas and removal of tribes to Indian territory.

MAHDI'S DEATHBLOW.

Further Particulars of the Great Battle at Tamanieb.

Osman Digma Conquered Flees to the Hills.

Bacninh Brilliantly Carried by French Forces.

Osman's Defeat.

LONDON, March 14.—Further details of the desperate battle yesterday between Graham's forces and the rebels near the Tamanieb wells continue to arrive. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush upon the British lines which caused them to retreat, newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray and used their revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy. After the battle Osman's camp and three villages were burned. Among the trophies Osman's standard was taken and Tewfik Bey recaptured. The British losses are considerably heavier than at first reported. The number killed has reached 100, wounded 150. General Graham's forces are returning to Suakim. Osman Digma has fled to the hills. The Arabs retired before the English slowly and sullenly. They were defeated but not put to rout. They walked away as if sauntering through a bazaar, with arms folded or swinging at their sides. Many were shot down but this did not hasten their companions' speed.

Judges of native character think the Arabs are so allied by family ties that the great loss of life will appal them and break their faith in the Mahdi and their sheiks. It was impossible to take prisoners the wounded Arabs. They would lie motionless without uttering a single cry or moan, and watch their chances to stab the advancing British with knife or spear. The victors walked among the wounded as among so many vipers. A wounded Arab killed a British marine. During the night another attempted to stab Colonel Stewart while his aide-de camp was giving the wounded man water. Admiral Hewitt to-day sent out a fresh circular to the tribes warning them if they don't obey the summons to submit the fate of the Arabs who fell at Teb and Tamanieb will overtake them.

SUAKIM, March 14.—General Graham and Colonel Stewart with their staffs have returned to Suakim. The wounded will return to-day. The latter are doing well. While destroying rebel ammunition the troops unearthed and destroyed 2,000 Remington rifles. Wounded rebels state that Osman Digma's nephew and many chiefs were killed in Thursday's fight. Osman was present early in the battle, but fled when defeat became evident. One thousand five hundred rebel corpses were found in one pit.

LONDON, March 14.—General Graham telegraphs that the sheiks are more peaceable since Osman's defeat. It is expected the road to Berber will be clear within ten days. Five officers and 86 men were killed and eight officers and 103 men wounded; 19 men missing. The rebels numbered from 10,000 to 12,000. Three officers and seven men of the naval brigade were killed at the guns. Over 3,000 rebels were killed. The rebels charged regardless of their great loss. They left six hundred at one point of the square.

The Tonquin Campaign.

PARIS, March 14.—General Millet, commander of French land forces in Tonquin, telegraphs as follows from Phanghoa on the 12th: "We marched this morning to Bainh, the first brigade proceeding via Chi; carried in a brilliant manner the heights of Trungson, which were protected by five earth works. The second brigade, supported by the flotilla, rapidly carried the defences of Valbuol and Dam Laobuol and resolutely pursued the enemy to the heights of Dapacau, which were occupied by a combined movement. Details of the operations succeeded perfectly." The Temps says the French will occupy Thoungnyan and Langson and establish a frontier.

A Respite.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—An associated press Winnepeg special says: The execution of the Stephensons at Regina has been farther postponed till April 3d. The death warrant had been received and all preparations for hanging completed when an order for staying arrived. Many Indians are at Regina and it is reported they will raid the town if the death sentence on the Stephensons is carried out. The authorities do not fear, however. John Stephenson showed great coolness and asked for an extra supply of tobacco. His brother George is terribly excited and begs for mercy. The people of Regina feel there should be no further delay in carrying out the death sentence.

An Unhung Brute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 14.—A special to the Express from Marshall, Illinois, says: John Critchard, an ex-convict and bad character, on Wednesday, after beating Mrs. Linkenfetter, the wife of a well-known farmer near that place until unconscious committed an outrage. Her husband returned shortly, learned what had occurred and started with neighbors in pursuit. This morning he was caught and lodged in jail. There is talk of lynching.

General Palmer Denies

PHILADELPHIA, March 14. General Palmer, president of the Colorado Coal & Iron company, denies that he conferred yesterday with Denver & Rio Grande authorities for the purpose of agreeing on a ticket for managers of the first named.

NEW YORK ARCHIVES

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Per annum	$2.00	Six Months	$1.00
Three Months	.50	One Month	25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr George E Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing company.

No claim are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts,

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Republican State Central Committee

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DENVER, March 10, 1884

The members of this committee are requested to meet at the City hall in Denver on Thursday the 10th day of April, at 12 m of said day

The republicans in the new counties are requested to send a representative from each county to be present at said meeting.

J B CHAFFEE, Chairman
S NICHOLS Secretary

We trust the president will sign the Fitz John Porter bill and end the discussion. The effort to make party capital out of it is foolish There will be an effort to put Senator Sabin out of the chairmanship of the republican national committee for voting for the Porter bill But the effort will hurt the party more than it will Senator Sabin We cannot see how Senator Logan has helped his presidential chances by his appeals to sectional feeling His speech was that of a pettifogging partisan and has has neither the generosity nor fairness of a brave soldier When soldiers like Grant and Terry, who believed Porter guilty, have investigated the matter in the light of facts recently known and declare Porter innocent, there is great reason for believing that the sentence of the commission that tried him was not just. With the same facts before them both Lincoln and Garfield might have declared Porter innocent.

A correspondent differs with us regarding the wisdom of the action of the Ohio prohibitionists. It should be remembered that the republicans were just enough to have the prohibition amendment submitted to the people. The democrats opposed it. The republicans came out in favor of the Scott law which was not high license. In the platforms the republicans announced distinctly that the state had a right to regulate the liquor traffic and should exercise it The democrats were practically against any legislation regulating the sale of liquor and had a good deal of foolishness about "personal rights" in their platform The result was that the saloon keepers and brewers put up large sums of money to elect Hoadly, democrat The prohibitionists then put up a ticket to draw off republican votes but this was not so bad They cast a vote for Hoadly for the democrat votes cast for the prohibition amendment The result was that the election resulted as the saloon keepers and brewers wished The money of the latter, and the pig headedness of the prohibitionists elected Hoadly

A very foolish use is made of precedents in talking of the renomination of President Arthur. The most common thing to say is that no one elected vice president, and has succeeded to the presidency by the death of the president, has ever been renominated for the presidency This is true, but there is not the slightest ground for thinking it will continue to be true As a general thing the nomination of the vice president is a compromise If the east is defeated in its efforts to secure the nomination of president, then the vice president is taken from that section If the anti stalwart element is successful in nominating a president, as in the case of Garfield, then a stalwart is nominated for vice president. The same was true of the democratic convention of 1876 when a hard money man was put at the head of the democratic ticket and a soft money man at the tail Arthur was nominated in accordance with this precedent Under such circumstances the vice president, when he succeeds to the presidency, is apt to train with a different section of the party and essentially change the policy of the president who has died. Arthur was supposed to be so violently opposed to what were styled the 'half breeds,' that it was thought his administration would not mark the ascendency of the republican party, but of one wing of the party Had he done so he would have followed the precedents of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson But he did not Succeeding to the presidency when there was a bitter factional fight within it, himself closely allied with the most aggressive faction, he has succeeded in conducting his administration so as to unite the factions Unlike other vice presidents, therefore, he will depend on no faction to nominate him, nor will his nomination invite any discord in the party It would be a very natural and sensible thing to renominate him He is vastly superior to Logan and safer than Blaine No candidate except Edmunds would so please the business interests of the country

The Parties in Ohio vs Prohibition

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 14, 1884
To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

In this morning's GAZETTE in regard to the action of a saloon keepers' meeting in Chicago, the following comment appeared "The issue is very much the same as in Ohio when the prohibitionists joined with the saloon keepers and brewers to elect a democratic governor."

Now, Mr Editor, I think the above a very unfair statement of the case, to say the least Let us see what the position was of the republican and democratic parties of Ohio in regard to the temperance question Then perhaps we can better judge of the merits of the case The republican party of Ohio in convention endorsed the proposed amendment to the constitution, known as the "Scott Law"—a tax law, which, in the language of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is "virtually a license law," and was so recognized by the people of Ohio And the democratic party, according to Judge Hoadley, as per the New York Tribune, was in favor of a "graduated license law" Thus it can be seen that the republican party of Ohio was in favor of whiskey respectable whiskey And the democratic party of Ohio was in favor of a little more whiskey Both parties are on the same side of the line And both parties took their respective positions right in the face of a proposed constitutional amendment, then before the people to be voted on, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Furthermore, Senator Sherman, in his speech, at Findlay, O, during the campaign, said "As to the proposed amendments, the republican party does not attempt to prescribe which shall be adopted or whether either should be It is in no party sense that these amendments are submitted" The amendments alluded to above, were 1st, the Scott law and 2d, the prohibitory amendment.

Again the prohibitionists of Ohio only followed out their course of a few years standing which they had a perfect right to do, if they so chose. This policy was inaugurated a few years since by members from both parties who believed that such a policy was the shortest road to victory And to charge the prohibitionists in this event of "joining hands with the saloon keepers and brewers to elect a democratic governor" is to my mind unfair, and especially unfair to charge them of joining hands with this element to elect a democratic governor when years before they had severed all old party ties

Some of the republican leaders of Ohio since the election attribute the defeat to the attempt of the party to straddle the fence This may be attested, to some extent at least, by the vote on these amendments, the Scott law 79,000, to 331,000 for the prohibitory amendment And furthermore the counts in a few precincts, since the official returns were made, show fraud in counting. The belief prevails to some extent that the prohibitory amendment carried In Columbus alone the re-count showed that there were 340 more votes polled than were returned officially

The prohibitionists have their policy. And if either of the old parties see fit to endorse those principles, I have no doubt but what they would carry the prohibition vote. R.

PERSONAL.

It is rumored that Lord Lorne will go to India as viceroy

General Butler will deliver the Decoration day address in New York this year

Wilson Barrett, the English actor, has declined the offer of an engagement for America

Ben Hill, Jr, son of the deceased Georgia senator is at work collecting the speeches and papers of his father and will write his life

Ex-Secretary McCrary is shortly to make his residence in Boston as corporation counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

Schuyler Colfax and his wife are at an Elmira (N Y) water cure Mr Colfax is taking treatment for an influenza, which has necessitated the cancelling of all his lecture engagements for some time to come

Charles Reade writes to the London Telegraph that it is absurd to believe, as many do, that great artists are great connoisseurs The best judges of art are the great buyers whose money sharpens their wits

Mr Abram S Hewitt telegraphs to the Boston Post that he has not seen Mr Tilden since last July, consequently the story that he recently dined with him and was pained to see his great feebleness is not correct

Congressman Kelley's daughter, Florence, wrote home from Switzerland that she was sorry she could not take part in the Woman's Suffrage convention at Washington, but she is very thankful to be in Zurich, where she can pursue her studies in political science which are denied her in the university of her native state of Pennsylvania

Two of the five confederate generals are still living—Joseph E Johnston and P G T Beauregard The confederates had twenty-one lieutenant generals and of these nine are still living—James Longstreet, Wade Hampton John B Gordon, D H Hill S D Lee A P Stewart, Jubal Early S B Buckner and Joseph E Wheeler

The Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia intends, next May, to visit England, ostensibly for the purpose of making a family visit, but really it is said in order that he might inspect the English dockyards and factories and make himself acquainted with the latest improvements in naval warfare The grand duke is high admiral of the Russian navy

The remains of Ah Sam the Chinaman of the Jeannette have traveled 10,000 miles in search of a grave, but are not yet in their final resting place. They will soon be taken across the United States to San Francisco, 3,000 miles, and then across the Pacific 10,000 miles further, to the old home in China, thus making the circuit of [illegible]

Our Military

Col A G Brackett in Journal of the Military Service Institution

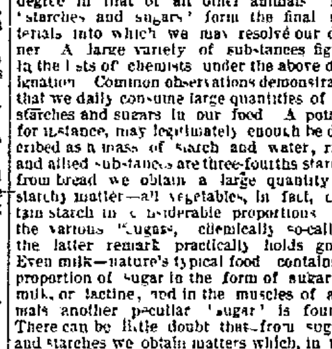
Usually some farmer comes riding in on horseback in his shirt sleeves, laboring under the greatest excitement, hallooing "Indians! Indians!" and, after he has become sufficiently cooled down to tell his story, unfolds a sickening tale of the manner in which some of his relatives have been butchered in cold blood by the savages, or his horses and cows killed so as to leave him completely impoverished Then there is hurrying to and fro in the little fort—rations have to be drawn and put up in bundles, the pack mules saddled and loaded, and then the cavalry horses themselves have to be saddled and made ready for the field Just at nightfall perhaps the motley cavalcade moves out over hill and dale in search of the trail of the savages After scouting from seven to ten days no enemy is seen, no trail discovered and the Indians themselves have vanished like the veriest phantoms of the mountains Not one scouting party in twenty finds Indians, the greater number of scouts rendering unsatisfactory results Although similar, no two scouts are exactly alike, nor are they generally over the same portion of the country Sometimes an officer stumbles on a war party of Indians, when of course there is a lively skirmish and again by dint of perseverance and determination, a war party of savages is overtaken and receives merited punishment for its depredations. This following the trail day after day is a trying ordeal for men and horses, and on these occasions they may be said to suffer real hardships No fires are allowed to be lighted the bacon is soon consumed, and there is little or no hard bread This may occur in the cold and sleet of Wyoming or Montana, or on the hot and parched plains of Texas or Arizona Men and horses must suffer, and a dear price is paid, even though a few red men are made to bite the dust. After capturing an Indian camp enough dried meat may sometimes be found to appease the pangs of hunger, and not unfrequently horses and mules have been killed while traveling along to furnish a meat supply for the half famished soldiers In these days when the savages are well armed there is no small degree of danger in the skirmishes that take place with them as we all know They are a very brave race of men when cornered, but, like their civilized brethren, they take advantage of everything they can To kill as many of the enemy as possible without loss to themselves is considered the highest type of warfare, and I am not sure they are not correct about it They are never found throwing away their lives uselessly in war, though some of their exploits are daring in the extreme They know they have comparatively few men while the whites are as plentiful as the leaves on the trees They have no train of subsistence stores to bother them, each man carrying along what he can get in the way of rations An Indian can eat more and at the same time live on less than any other human being, their gastronomic feats at times proving perfectly astounding

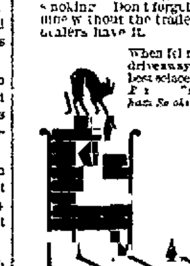
At Dinner

[illegible]

At dinner, it is hardly necessary to say, we obtain a due proportion of the fats and oils in very varied forms It is true we do not emulate the nutritive existence of the Esquimaux whose dietary of blubber and fats constitutes the *summum bonum* of a life spent amid perpetual snow But the quantity of fatty matters we daily contrive to ingest in one form or another is very considerable From animal foods the fats are readily obtainable, and from vegetables oils of various kinds are also elaborated. The necessity for fat as an article of diet is seen when we learn from physiology that it not merely conserves heat—a function seen in whales and fat persons generally—but supplies material which passes into the blood which affords our bodily fuel Fats and oils are "heat producers," and it is when the fat of the blood and the oxygen inhaled into that fluid from the air come into chemical combination, that heat is produced It is needless to add that this process is being continually carried on in the human body and to a greater or less degree in that of all other animals The "starches and sugars" form the final materials into which we may resolve our dinner A large variety of substances figure in the lists of chemists under the above designation Common observations demonstrates that we daily consume large quantities of the starches and sugars in our food A potato, for instance, may legitimately enough be described as a mass of starch and water, rice, and allied substances are three-fourths starch, from bread we obtain a large quantity of starchy matter—all vegetables, in fact, contain starch in considerable proportions Of the various "sugars," chemically so-called, the latter remark practically holds good Even milk—nature's typical food contains a proportion of sugar in the form of sugar of milk, or lactine, and in the muscles of animals another peculiar "sugar" is found There can be little doubt that from sugars and starches we obtain matters which, in the economy of the body, are readily converted into fat

Analysis by Dr A Voelcker F R S Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society England shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco. The soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking Don't forget the brand. None genuine without the trade mark of the Bull All dealers have it.





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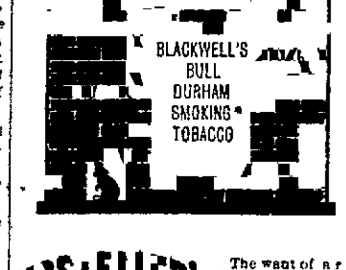

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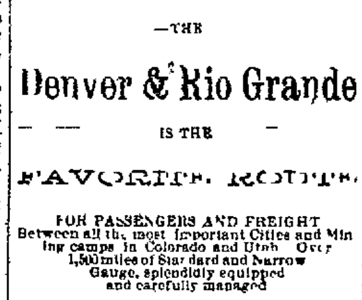

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Notes and Comments.

Charles Dudley Warner has characterized the New York Nation as "the Weekly Judgment Day." The habitual tone of the Nation during the nineteen years of its existence has been one of lofty, cool, calm and often severe criticism. No American journal probably has shown so little leaning to sentimentalism. Visionaries and fanatics of all sorts have fared hard in its columns.

It is therefore a very striking illustration of the headway which the temperance reform is making to find in the Nation such an article as the issue for March 6 contains on liquor government.

We quote a part of this noteworthy article Those most familiar with the Nation will best appreciate its significance "There is a rapid growth not in this country only but all over the world of the opinion that the next great step in amelioration of the condition of the race must be the destruction or a great diminution of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. We are not now talking of the state of mind of fanatical temperance advocates or prohibitionists We mean that the increased attention which is being given to the problems of crime and poverty and which finds expression in attempts to improve the dwellings of the poor, to make their lives less dreary and the future of their children more hopeful, to protect women and children from brutality and fraud, to make prison discipline more wholesome and reformatory, brings the most conscientious and influential members of every community face to face with the fact that spirituous liquors—that is, whiskey, brandy, wine and gin are by far the greatest cause of preventable human misery. In Switzerland there is a loud call for governmental interference, and one which will be promptly answered, if it has not been already answered, to prevent the disorder and misery resulting from the recent rapid increase in the consumption of spirits. In Belgium and Norway the same question is coming up from the same cause In Great Britain "the enthusiasm of humanity" is very distinctly taking the same direction. In fact no matter from what point social reformers start they are all apt to meet around the whiskey or brandy cask as the true source of most of the woe they are combating

In this country we are to-day met by the grave fact that the quantity of distilled spirits in the United States in October last was 115,949,235 gallons. The amount of human misery, the murders, the fires, the suicides, the defalcations, the loss of property and health, the divorces, the family shame and sorrow stored up in this amount of liquor is simply incalculable. In fact it is not too much to say that every whisky warehouse is like a little volcano, ready at a moment's warning to send little rivulets of flame and desolation over the country. No one needs distilled spirits except in sickness. Nobody in health drinks it with his meals as a cheering or digestive beverage It is probably never taken by a healthy man without more or less physical or moral damage. In other words, it is a huge national curse. The number of people who begin to see this is increasing and they are likely every year to become a greater and greater proportion of the American people."

Such utterances as these from the Nation which is the representative of the best American culture and learning remind one of what some temperance orator lately said—that "the temperance wave was a mile wide and a mile high and coming at the rate of a mile a minute."

The Congregational church in Cheyenne, Wyoming, dedicated on Thursday last one of the most satisfactory edifices that the writer of these notes has ever seen. The cost of the building was not considerable, only $20,000. But in adaptability to the purposes of a Christian congregation it could hardly be improved. The basement contains eight rooms including parlors, Sunday school rooms and pastor's study. At the rear of the church is a gallery, and in the space beneath the gallery are two open grates, the fire in which imparts a delightfully home-like air to the main audience room, and with its warm glow of hospitality, welcomes the stranger the instant he enters the room. The seats are arranged in wide semi-circular sweep. The house is lighted by the incandescent electric light and the radiance is steady, soft and grateful to the eye. The device of the fires in the open grates is original with the pastor, Rev. C. M. Sanders, but we predict that it will be imitated in many churches hereafter. For the effect is singularly pleasing. We recommend all churches contemplating building to send their building committee up to inspect the Congregational church at Cheyenne.

Rev. R. T. Cross, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in this town, has lately received a present of a tricycle. He finds himself able to make eight miles an hour with as little fatigue as he would experience in walking for the same length of time. He intends taking a spin from Denver down to Colorado Springs some day when the days get a little longer. He thinks he can make the journey comfortably in ten hours. A horse like that, indifferent to hay and oats, requiring neither barn nor grooming will be in demand among ministers. We may yet have a clerical tricycle club in Colorado

The subjoined letter, written while facing the death which painful disease had rendered inevitable, by one of Boston's most famous and honored physicians, Dr. E. H. Clarke, was first published in Every Other Saturday. In the prime of life, he was attacked by a fatal and most painful disease, and for years was one of the greatest of sufferers until relieved by death in 1877. Not long before this, and when rapidly failing in strength, his wife was suddenly removed; and, to the eye of man, his case seemed really terrible. At this time, Dr. Clarke wrote an answer to a letter of condolence from an intimate friend and former patient, which we print as a remarkable evidence of the triumph of faith and trust in this man of science over the infirmities of the flesh, and of his quiet endurance in sufferings which no human skill could relieve:

My dear Mr. ——, I agree with you most heartily. There must be a Supreme Power, who, infinite in love and wisdom as well as in power, governs and directs this world for the best good of all. There we must rest, so long as we are confined to the flesh, and with unlimited trust in him accept the trials the mystery of which no human wisdom has ever offered, or can offer, any adequate or even tolerable solution. My faith is a brief one Brushing away all creeds which dogmatists and priests have framed as speculation, pleasant enough to be discussed and held as hypotheses, I hold fast with a conviction, deep, strong and undoubting as the conviction of my own existence, to three facts, namely, God, immortality and duty. These I find sufficient for my trial They do not explain the mysterious way in which God moves They give me no hint of the reason why my lot for the past three years has been one of continual suffering, imprisonment and infirmity, or why, in my weakness, I should be deprived of the presence and ministration of her who has been the greatest blessing and joy, and latterly also the chief support, of my life they give me no sort of explanation of these trials, but they hold me up, and will hold me up, till, borne into a better world, I shall be able to see what now I am probably incapable of understanding To suffer and to wait is my plain duty now, with an unfaltering trust in God Sore and hard is the trial; but it is illumined by the memory of twenty-five years of a happy married life, such as few are favored with, and by the assured hope of immortality.

Ever truly yours,
EDWARD H. CLARKE.

OUT WEST

The Colorado national guard can now muster eleven hundred men.

There will be a warm local political campaign at Salida this spring.

Weld county's tax levy for the year was $174,305 of which amount $155,305 was paid.

The Fort Collins company having in charge the boring of the artesian well at Loveland ceased work at 500 feet.

The postoffice at Gunnison City is filled with mail bags intended for the surrounding camps. The roads are all blockaded.

The Laramie county grand jury brought in eighteen criminal indictments the other day. A special term of court is set for April 8th.

The car mileage of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the last year was upward of 94,000,000. This is equivalent to over 3,000 times around the earth, or ten times around for every day in the year.

A new paper called the Advance has just been started at Canon City by Messrs. Snyder and Casaday. It has a breezy appearance and furnishes no grounds for saying that it is constructed on the patent inside plan.

The Patti Craze in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The sale of tickets to-day for Patti's second appearance on Tuesday next resulted in a rush and riot greater than that of Wednesday. The crowd, over 1,500 strong, burst in the doors of the Grand opera house and smashed all plants and pictures in their way. The fury of the crowd was so great that a young boy who happened to be in the way was picked up by a man and hurled through a side door of the vestibule. The boy was badly hurt. Men's coats and women's dresses were torn from their backs. Several women were seriously injured, and many fainted. The crowd threatened to tear the box office down and gut the whole building unless the box office was opened. At this moment speculators suddenly appeared offering five dollar tickets for fifteen. The crowd gave them quickly to understand that they had better not repeat the offer unless they wanted to be torn to pieces and then smashed in the windows of the box office. The agent escaped and sent for a detachment of police After a hard struggle and many arrests order was re-established. An announcement was subsequently made that no tickets would be sold at the box office Purchasers would have to step into the office one at a time. This was too much for the exasperated crowd. The majority walked off swearing, and disgusted. Mapleson was arrested and booked at the city prison this afternoon for violating the fire ordinance. He was released on bonds.

Fire Destruction.

KANSAS CITY, March 14 The wholesale drug house of Woodward, Faxon & Co., Union avenue, West Kansas City, burned at 6 o'clock this morning. Estimated losses: On stock, $75,000, insurance $70,000; on the four-story building, which was valued at $40,000, owned by Leach & Olmstead, $20,000; insured. The firm were carrying a stock worth $125,000, a portion of which was stored in an adjoining building and was uninjured. A young man named Abernathy sleeping in the building jumped from a fourth story window and sustained injuries which are thought to be fatal

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Madrid newspapers mention rumors of a small insurgent rising in Cuba.

Further hearing in the Sharon divorce case was continued to Monday next.

Indications for Colorado—Warmer; fair weather; followed by rain or snow.

It is estimated the cattle drive from Texas the coming season will reach over 300,000 head.

John Taffe, member of congress for three terms from Nebraska since '60, died at North Platte yesterday.

Lasner's Sons grist mill at Charlston, N. Y., was wrecked by the explosion of the boiler. The proprietors were killed and two farmers wounded.

Bismarck walked to the reichstag yesterday for the first time in several years. Crowds of people filled the streets and followed the prince, who was everywhere greeted with cheers. The chancellor was highly gratified at his reception and repeatedly expressed his thanks.

The committee on postoffices and post roads unanimously adopted a resolution that after full investigation of charges reflecting upon Hon. E. John Ellis, representative from Louisiana, in connection with star route frauds the committee are of the opinion that the charges are utterly groundless.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads ordered adverse reports on all bills providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank. Several members of the committee favor the system but think it not expedient at present. Adverse report was also ordered on a bill prohibiting transmission through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements.

STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

F. S. WINSTON, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1883.

ASSETS $101,148,248.25.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No	Ann. Pay'ts		No	Ann. Pay'ts
Annuities in force Jan 1, 1883	55	$19,200 91	Annuities in force Jan. 1, 1884	61	$23,174 81
Premium Annuities		3,712 44	Premium Annuities		3,674 06
Annuities Issued	7	4,433 40	Annuities Terminated	1	537 48
	62	$27,346 75		62	$27,346 75

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No	Amount		No	Amount
Policies in force Jan 1, 1883	106,214	$329,564,174	Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884	110,990	$342,016,632
Risks assumed	11,531	37,810,197	Risks terminated	6,755	24,418,739
	117,745	$367,374,371		117,745	$367,304,371

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance from last account	$97,781,986 08	By paid death claims	$5,095,795 00
" premium received	13,457,928 44	" " matured endowments	2,868,261 73
" interest and rents	6,042,964 45	Total claims—$7,964,056 73	
		" " annuities	27,891 08
		" " dividends	3,138,491 69
		" " surrendered policies and additions	2,811,809 71
		Total paid policy holders—$13,959,360 51	
		" " commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	1,185,134 90
		" " premium charged off on securities purchased	405,472 22
		" " taxes and assessments	226,057 69
		" " expenses	844,712 79
		" " balance to new account	94,972,108 26
	$111,283,878 97		$111,283,878 97

BALANCE SHEET.

To reserve at 4 per cent	$95,671,877 00	By bonds secured by mortgages on real estate	$46,303,472 34
" claims by death not yet due	908,635 00	" United States and other bonds	25,279,040 00
" premiums paid in advance	22,701 31	" loans on collaterals	15,867,910 00
" agents' balances	8,479 56	" real estate	8,843,971 69
" surplus and contingent guarantee fund	4,630,462 34	" cash in banks and trust companies at interest	3,403,249 63
		" interest accrued	1,310,588 43
		" premiums deferred, quarterly and semi annual	1,039,229 05
		" premiums in transit, principally for December	140,786 48
	$101,148,248 25		$101,148,248 25

NOTE—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent interest be used, the surplus is over $12,000,000

From the surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1884

The premium rates charged for insurance in this company were reduced in 1879 about 15 per cent on ordinary life policies

Assets $101,148,248 25

NEW YORK, January 16, 1884

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, Samuel E. Sproulls, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, George S. Coe, John E. Develin, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Richard A. McCurdy, James C. Holden, Herman C. von Post, George C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, William F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood, George H. Andrews, Robert Olyphant, George F. Baker, Benj. B. Sherman, Jos. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, Anson Stager, Frederic Cromwell, Julien T. Davies, Robert Sewell, Wm. Bayard Cutting, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Charles R. Henderson, George Bliss

C. H. MILLS,
Agent.

W. F. ALLEN,
General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

FOR SALE—An amateur photographic camera and lens, cabinet size, with all necessary kit. Apply to Mr. Wheeler, photographer, Tejon st. o 11 5*

WANTED.

WANTED A few boarders at private house on ranch two miles from town. For terms, etc., address Box —, City. Conveyance free. o-15 6*

WANTED To buy a good, gentle horse for carriage use. Inquire at this office. o14-3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished house of four rooms, fronting east, city water, nice lawn, strawberries, fruit trees and flowers on lot. Apply to A. G. Draper, this office c-15 tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Huerfano street and Pike's Peak avenue a silver-mounted baton The finder will please leave at the Gazette office. c 15 2

Notice.

The hotel Antlers having come into possession of the undersigned trustees, named in the second mortgage of the company, will be kept open for guests and conducted substantially as heretofore until further notice.

HANSON A. RISLEY,
CHARLES W DRAKE
Trustees.

Colorado Springs, Colo., February 4, 1884

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close at 3 p. m. on the first day of March next, and remain closed until three days after the adjournment of the meeting

b-23-tf WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary

Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 7th day of April, 1884, at 12 o clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close on the 15th day of March, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting

By order of the board of directors,
JOHN PRATT, Secretary.

March 1, 1884. c-4 td

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 15th day of March, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting

W. W. NEVIN, Secretary.

March 1st, 1884 c-4 td

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. WM. VARLEY has just received from New York the latest styles of SPRING STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, in new colors and in black and white. Also, the choicest line of STAMPING PATTERNS—from Briggs & Co. ever shown in this city; suited for dress, embroidery and all toilet designs. *Work done below competition.* All WINTER MILLINERY in Hats, Plumes, Birds, etc., AT ACTUAL COST.

b-24-1m

Wrapping Paper.

Wrapping Paper.

Wrapping Paper

At this Office.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS

THE CREATORS OF THE AGE OF STEEL: Memoirs of Sir W. Siemens, Sir H Sir J. Whitworth, Sir J. Brown, and other inventors. By William T. Jeans. Crown 8vo, $1 75.

"That steel has had a remarkable history no one will doubt after reading this attractive volume by Mr. Jeans, who evidently writes from fullness and accuracy of knowledge * * * We have not space to deal more at length with Mr. Jeans' volume, and will therefore content ourselves by adding that it deserves a wide circulation."—N. Y. Times.

THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. The standard work on whist. By "Cavendish." Greatly enlarged and revised throughout. Fourteenth edition, with new diagrams, etc. 16mo, cloth, extra gilt, $2 00.

HORACE WALPOLE AND HIS WORLD. Select passages from his letters. Edited by L. B. Seeley, with portrait and seven illustrations after Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence. 12mo, cloth, $2 50, or the same on large paper, $5 00.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF LORD LYNDHURST, Three Times Lord Chancellor of England. From letters and papers in possession of his family. By Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B. With portraits, 8vo, cloth, $6.

MEXICO OF TO-DAY: A Country with a Great Future, and a Glance at the Prehistoric Remains and Antiquities of the Montezumas. By Thomas Unett Brocklehurst. With map, 17 colored plates, and 37 wood engravings from sketches by the author. 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent on receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of rare and curious second hand books, Musical Literature, and detailed lists of our regular stock, will be sent on application, by

Scribner & Welford,

745 Broadway, New York.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, J Thompson Owen, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 3d day of February, A D 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, in book 61, on page 177, of the records thereof, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1883, to secure the payment of his promissory note, bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of Robert Gale, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, did convey to A. A. McGovney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises; by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said A. A. McGovney to advertise and sell the said premises as therein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, according to its tenor and effect, the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, A. A. McGovney, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Saturday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1884, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit Block number two hundred and twenty (220) in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, excepting and reserving therefrom a certain tract of land conveyed by party of first part to Enoch N. Bartlett, by deed dated March 8th, 1882, and recorded March 22d, 1882, in book 53, on page 69, of the records of said El Paso county—the tract hereby reserved being about one-half acre of land—together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said J. Thompson Owen, his heirs or assigns therein.

A. A. MCGOVNEY, Trustee

Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, February 4th, A. D. 1884. wb 9 6

"OPINION."

O. H. Rothacker's

New Literary and Political Weekly

Look Out for the First Number.

Subscription $2.00 Per Annum.

ADDRESS

J. G. BROWN, Business Agent.

DENVER, COLO. o 12-tf

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EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN.

Sheet Music Half Price; Other Musical Goods 20 Per Cent. Off.

Mounted Birds, Deer Heads, Etc., 1-2 to 1-4 Price.

Everything rearranged and marked in conspicuous figures. Call soon, as the sale will last but a short time. e-2-tf

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The Gazette

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Of Any Size and Style Gotten Up.

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville mail, for Pueblo, El Moro, West Cliff, Leadville and Kansas City, arrive 11.22 a. m., depart 11.37 a. m.

3. Leadville express, for Pueblo, Kansas City, Leadville, Frisco, Red Cliff, Silverton and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily; arrive 10.37 p. m. depart 10.42 p. m.

7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco and all points west, daily, arrive 10.57 p. m., depart 11.00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver express, from Leadville, West Cliff, El Moro, Pueblo and Kansas City, arrive 3.45 p. m., depart 3.10 p. m.

6. Eastern express, from Red Cliff, Frisco, Leadville, Kansas City, Pueblo and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 3.50 a. m., depart 3.55 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Gunnison and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 5.40 p. m., depart 5.44 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou.
9.15 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
No. ....6.45 p. m.	No. 2.........9.30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m to 1 p. m. and from 6.00 to 6.00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	11.12 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		6 20 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O	9 15 a. m	
Via D. & R. G..........	3 25 p. m.	5 30 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G..........	12.00 m	10.40 p. m.
Via D. & N. O...........		7.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & N. O..........	8.45 a. m	
Via D. & R. G..........	3 50 a. m.	3 55-6.00 "
	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Colorado City & Manitou....	11 25 a. m.	12.00 m
Manitou..............	3 20 p. m.	3 55 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8 00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m, and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days ....8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..............8 to 10 a. m and 4 to 6 p. m
MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Prohibitionists Attention.

All legal voters in the city of Colorado Springs who are in favor of prohibition and the enforcement of the ordinances of this city, are requested to meet in their respective wards on Saturday March 15, 1884 at eight o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the prohibition convention, and also to elect one committee man to represent your respective wards on the prohibition committee next year.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each twenty-five votes cast at the last election, which entitles the different wards to delegates as follows:

First ward.................................6 delegates.
Second ward...............................5 "
Third ward.................................5 "
Fourth ward...............................7 "

The places of meeting will be as follows:

First ward—Court House hall.
Second ward—Whipple & Roby's shop.
Third ward—A. M. E. church.
Fourth ward City hall.

You will nominate aldermen for your wards as follows: First ward, one for two years. Second ward, one for one year, and one for two years. Third ward, one for two years. Fourth ward, one for one year, and one for two years.

The delegates elected at the ward caucuses will meet in convention at the city hall, March 22, 1884 at 6 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates as follows:

One candidate for mayor.
" " " city treasurer.
One committeeman for the ensuing year.

L. E. SHERMAN,
H. A. WILSON,
G. H. STEWART,
L. B. FAIRBAIN,
F. L. ROUSE,
Committee.

Only business of a civil nature was disposed of in the county court yesterday.

Mr. F. E. Robinson is now offering for sale daily fresh cut flowers from Glen Eyrie.

Work has been begun in earnest on the new skating rink, and if no serious delay occurs it will be completed by April 1st.

"The Power of Persistence" will be the theme of Rev. A. W. Arundel's discourse at the First M. E. church to-morrow morning.

The boards of registration will be in session again on the 25th, also on the 31st. On the last named date voters will have to be sworn in.

The reserved seat sale for Smith's Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin company will be placed on sale at Howbert Bros.' book store this morning at 8 o'clock.

Our citizens complain that no effort is made to keep the clock in the school house regulated. One day it is too slow and the next day too fast. Why could not some one be employed to keep the clock regulated?

At a special meeting of the Ministerial association held on Thursday morning it was decided to hold a union temperance meeting in the opera house on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. St. John of Denver, we understand, will make an address.

Persons coming in from the northern and northeastern part of the county complain that the bridge crossing the main ditch on North Cascade avenue is in a deplorable condition, and if not repaired the city is liable to have a damage suit on its hands.

The poem which Mr. Gregg will read at the Congregational church Monday evening will be illustrated by no less than twenty-one tableaux. A social entertainment will follow the reading, when ice cream and cake will be on sale by the children of the Pike's Peak Mission band.

Complaints are being made daily of the careless distribution of ashes in lots, streets and alleys. On several occasions lately the officers have, by watchfulness, prevented serious conflagrations. Those who thus carelessly deposit ashes on their premises should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

During a conversation with a well-known minister of this city President Sewell said, "I have heard all the 'big bugs' and 'humbugs' on the American platform, but I never heard a lecturer like Major Dane in his power to thrill and entertain an audience." Major Dane will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church course early in April.

Mr. Wilbur, the representative of the Jenney electric light system, met with considerable encouragement in Colorado Springs yesterday. He secured fifteen subscribers and the prospects are favorable for a number more using the light. It is his desire to obtain at least 25 or 30 subscribers, which will guarantee the immediate establishment of the system here. The plant will probably cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. That the Jenney system will prove entirely satisfactory there seems no doubt, and we would like to see it introduced.

All voters should remember that the prohibition primaries will be held to-night in the various wards, for the nomination of aldermen and the selection of delegates to the prohibition convention to be held in the City hall, on March 22. The primaries will be held in the First ward at Court House hall; Second, at Whipple & Roby's shop; Third, at the A. M. E. church; and Fourth, at City hall. Twenty-three delegates will be elected in all, six from the First ward, five from the Second ward, five from the Third ward, and seven from the Fourth ward. Six aldermen are to be nominated: One from the First, two from the Second, one from the Third, and two from the Fourth.

Smith's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin company is playing a fine engagement in Denver this week. The Denver Republican says: "The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last evening with an elegant and appreciative audience who had assembled to witness the production of the old, but ever popular, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by the Smith Double company. Standing room was at a premium, a large number of people being turned away from the doors long before the curtain was raised. The play was well rendered. Little Marshie Putnam's portrayal of the character of "Eva" was especially fine, as was also the singing of the colored quartette. Mr. C. Franklin's "big mouth specialties" brought down the house a number of times. This gentleman undoubtedly has the largest mouth ever seen on any stage, and uses it to great advantage, as the frequent applause plainly demonstrated. This company has a double cast of characters throughout."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

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RALSTIN & FAIRLEY, Funeral Directors, 109 E Huerfano st., 3 doors from the City drug store. a-23-tf

O'Haire, the artist tailor, has his spring stock now complete and can show one of the finest selections of goods in the state. Satisfaction guaranteed. c-14-tf

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c-1-4 L. C. DANA, Auctioneer.

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